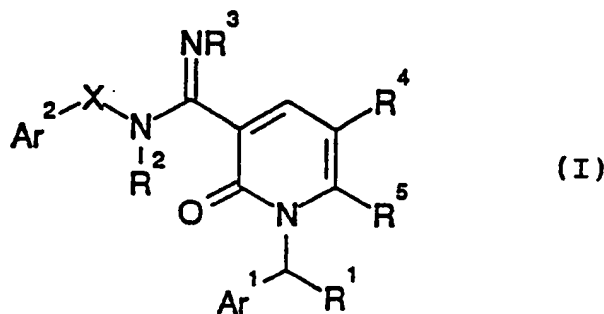


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9201694.8 **27 January 1992 (27.01.92)** **GB**(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **SMITH-KLINE BEECHAM INTERCREDIT B.V. [NL/NL];**
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With international search report.(54) Title: **PYRIDONE DERIVATIVES, THEIR PREPARATION AND USE AS MEDICINES**

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to 2-pyridone derivatives of general formula (I) in which Ar¹ is an optionally substituted phenyl ring; Ar² is an optionally substituted phenyl ring; R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl; R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl; R³ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl; R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and are each hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl or C₁₋₄alkylAr¹, or R⁴ and R⁵ together form a group (CH=CH)₂; and X is CH₂ or NR⁶ in which R⁶ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl or a salt thereof, and their use in therapy as gastric acid secretion inhibitors.

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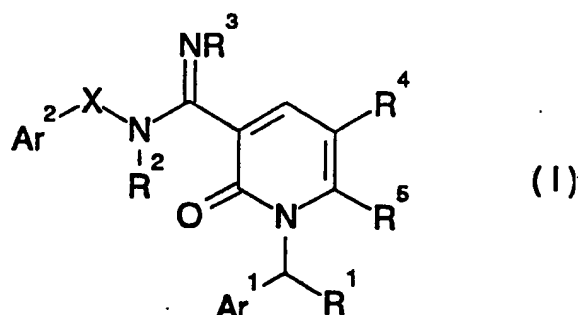
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Pyridone derivatives, their preparation and use as medicines

The present invention relates to novel substituted pyridylamidine derivatives, processes for their preparation, intermediates useful in their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions containing them, and their use in therapy, in particular as gastric acid secretion inhibitors.

The present invention, therefore, provides in a first aspect, compounds of structure (I):



in which

- Ar¹ is an optionally substituted phenyl ring;
- Ar² is an optionally substituted phenyl ring;
- R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;
- R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;
- R³ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;
- R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and are each hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl or C₁₋₄alkylAr¹, or R⁴ and R⁵ together form a group (CH=CH)₂; and
- X is CH₂ or NR⁶ in which R⁶ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl and salts thereof.

25

Suitably, Ar¹ is an optionally substituted phenyl ring. Suitable substituents for the phenyl ring Ar¹ include, for example, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, C₁₋₆alkylthio, halogen, cyano, amino, C₁₋₄alkylamino, diC₁₋₄alkylamino, hydroxy, carbamoyl, carboxy, C₁₋₆alkanoyl trifluoromethyl, and C₁₋₄alkylenedioxy substituents such as methylenedioxy (-OCH₂O-). The phenyl ring may be substituted by a single

substituent, or by up to 5 substituents such as may be synthetically accessible. Preferably, the group Ar^1 is unsubstituted phenyl or phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from C_1 -6alkyl, C_1 -6alkoxy, C_1 -6alkylthio, halogen, cyano, amino, hydroxy, carbamoyl, carboxy, C_1 -6alkanoyl or trifluoromethyl. More preferably Ar^1 is unsubstituted phenyl, or phenyl substituted by a single substituent selected from C_1 -6alkyl, C_1 -6alkoxy or halogen.

10

Suitably, Ar^2 is an optionally substituted phenyl ring. Suitable substituents for the phenyl ring Ar^2 include, for example, C_1 -6alkyl, C_1 -6alkoxy, C_1 -6alkylthio, halogen, cyano, amino, hydroxy, carbamoyl, carboxy, C_1 -6alkanoyl trifluoromethyl, and C_1 -4alkylenedioxy substituents such as methylenedioxy ($-\text{OCH}_2\text{O}-$). The phenyl ring may be substituted by a single substituent, or by up to 5 substituents such as may be synthetically accessible. Preferably, the group Ar^2 is unsubstituted phenyl or phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from C_1 -6alkyl, C_1 -6alkoxy, C_1 -6alkylthio, halogen, cyano, amino, hydroxy, carbamoyl, carboxy, C_1 -6alkanoyl or trifluoromethyl. More preferably Ar^2 is unsubstituted phenyl, or phenyl substituted by a single substituent selected from C_1 -6alkyl, C_1 -6alkoxy or halogen.

15

20

25

Suitably, R^1 is hydrogen or C_1 -4alkyl; preferably R^1 is hydrogen.

30

Suitably, R^2 is hydrogen or C_1 -4alkyl; preferably R^2 is hydrogen.

Suitably, R^3 is hydrogen or C_1 -4alkyl; preferably R^3 is hydrogen.

35

Suitably, R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and are each, hydrogen, C_1 -4alkyl or C_1 -4alkyl Ar^1 , or R^4 and R^5

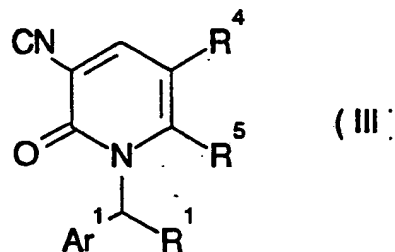
together form a $(\text{CH}=\text{CH})_2$ group; preferably R^4 and R^5 are both hydrogen.

Suitably, X is CH_2 or NR^6 ; preferably X is CH_2 or NR^6 in which R^6 is C_{1-4} alkyl, in particular methyl.

Suitably R^6 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl; preferably R^6 is C_{1-4} alkyl.

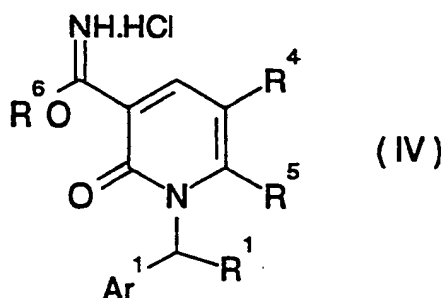
The compounds of structure (I) and salts thereof can be prepared by procedures analogous to those known in the art. In a further aspect, there is therefore provided, a process for preparing compounds of structure (I) and salts thereof, which comprises:

a) for compounds in which X is CH_2 and R^3 is hydrogen, reaction of a compound of structure (II) with a compound of structure (III):



in which Ar^1 , Ar^2 , R^1 , R^2 , R^4 and R^5 are as described for structure (I); or

b) for compounds in which X is CH_2 and R^3 is hydrogen, reaction of a compound of structure (IV) with a compound of structure (II):



in which

Ar¹ and R¹, R⁴ and R⁵ are as described for structure (I),
 5 and R⁶ is C₁₋₄alkyl,
 and optionally thereafter forming a salt thereof.

The reaction between compounds of structure (II) and
 compounds of structure (III) can be carried out in a
 10 suitable solvent such as ethanolic hydrochloric acid at
 ambient temperature or, more preferably, by first treating
 the compound of structure (II) with trimethylaluminium in a
 suitable solvent such as toluene or tetrahydrofuran and then
 adding the compound of structure (III) in a suitable solvent
 15 such as tetrahydrofuran to the reaction mixture, and heating
 at elevated temperature until the reaction is complete.

The reaction between compounds of structure (IV) and
 structure (II) can be carried out in a suitable solvent,
 20 such as, for example, dichloromethane, at ambient
 temperature, for as long as is necessary until the reaction
 is complete.

The intermediates of structures (II), (III) and (IV)
 25 are commercially available or can be prepared by standard
 techniques as hereinafter described.

The compounds of structure (I) and their
 pharmaceutically acceptable salts exert an anti-secretory
 30 effect by inhibition of the gastrointestinal H⁺K⁺ATPase
 enzyme (Fellenius, E., Berglinde, T., Sachs, G., Olke,
 L., Elander, B., Sjostrand, S.E., and Wallmark, B., 1981,

Nature, 290, 159-61).

In a further aspect therefore the present invention provides compounds of structure (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof for use in therapy. The compounds of structure (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts inhibit exogenously and endogenously stimulated gastric acid secretion and are useful in the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases in mammals, in particular humans. Such diseases include, for example, gastric and duodenal ulcers, aspiration pneumonitis and Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome.

Further, the compounds of structure (I) can be used in the treatment of other disorders where an anti-secretory effect is desirable for example in patients with gastritis, NSAID induced gastritis, acute upper intestinal bleeding, in patients with a history of chronic and excessive alcohol consumption, and in patients with gastro oesophageal reflux disease (GERD).

In therapeutic use, the compounds of the present invention are usually administered in a standard pharmaceutical composition. The present invention therefore provides in a further aspect pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of structure (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The compounds of structure (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts which are active when given orally can be formulated as liquids, for example syrups, suspensions or emulsions, tablets, capsules and lozenges.

A liquid formulation will generally consist of a suspension or solution of the compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salt in a suitable liquid carrier(s) for example,

ethanol, glycerine, non-aqueous solvent, for example polyethylene glycol, oils, or water with a suspending agent, preservative, flavouring or colouring agent.

- 5 A composition in the form of a tablet can be prepared using any suitable pharmaceutical carrier(s) routinely used for preparing solid formulations. Examples of such carriers include magnesium stearate, starch, lactose, sucrose and cellulose.

10

- A composition in the form of a capsule can be prepared using routine encapsulation procedures. For example, pellets containing the active ingredient can be prepared using standard carriers and then filled into a hard gelatin capsule; alternatively, a dispersion or suspension can be prepared using any suitable pharmaceutical carrier(s), for example aqueous gums, celluloses, silicates or oils and the dispersion or suspension then filled into a soft gelatin capsule.

20

- Typical parenteral compositions consist of a solution or suspension of the compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salt in a sterile aqueous carrier or parenterally acceptable oil, for example polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, lecithin, arachis oil or sesame oil. Alternatively, the solution can be lyophilised and then reconstituted with a suitable solvent just prior to administration.

25

- A typical suppository formulation comprises a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof which is active when administered in this way, with a binding and/or lubricating agent such as polymeric glycols, gelatins or cocoa butter or other low melting vegetable or synthetic waxes or fats.

35

- Preferably the composition is in unit dose form such as a tablet or capsule.

Each dosage unit for oral administration contains suitably from 1 to 1000 mg, preferably from 1 to 500 mg (and for parenteral administration contains preferably from 0.1 to 25 mg) of a compound of the formula (I) or a
5 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof calculated as the free base.

The present invention also provides a method of inhibiting gastric acid secretion which comprises
10 administering to a mammal in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and a method of treatment of diseases of the stomach or intestine based on increased acid secretion which comprises administering to a
15 mammal in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The pharmaceutically acceptable compounds of the
20 invention will normally be administered to a subject for the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases and other conditions caused or exacerbated by gastric acidity. The daily dosage regimen for an adult patient may be, for example, an oral dose of between 1 mg and 1000 mg, preferably between 1 mg
25 and 500 mg, or an intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular dose of between 0.1 mg and 100 mg, preferably between 0.1 mg and 25 mg, of the compound of the formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof calculated as the free base, the compound being administered 1 to 4 times
30 per day. Suitably the compounds will be administered for a period of continuous therapy, for example for a week or more.

In addition, the compounds of the present invention can
35 be co-administered with further active ingredients, such as antacids (for example magnesium carbonate or hydroxide and aluminium hydroxide), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (for example indomethacin, aspirin or naproxen), steroids,

- or nitrite scavengers (for example ascorbic acid or aminosulphonic acid), or other drugs used for treating gastric ulcers (for example histamine H₂-antagonists such as cimetidine), or agents capable of inhibiting the
- 5 Helicobacter pylori organisms, for example antibiotics such as amoxicillin.

The following examples illustrate the invention.
Temperatures are recorded in degrees centigrade.

Example 1**1-Benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride**

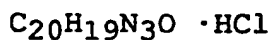
5 A) 1-Benzyl-3-cyano-2-pyridone

Petrol-washed sodium hydride (1.92 g, 80 mmol) was suspended in dry DMF (200 ml), 3-cyano-2-pyridone (9.0 g, 75 mmol) added portionwise, and the mixture stirred until evolution of hydrogen ceased. Benzyl bromide (13.7 g, 80 mmol) was then added slowly, keeping the temperature below 30°C. The mixture was stirred for a further 5 hours, then poured onto ice-water. The precipitate formed was filtered off and dried to give 1-benzyl-3-cyano-2-pyridone (11.68 g, 72%),
15 m.p. 120-121°C.

B) 1-Benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

1-Benzyl-3-cyano-2-pyridone (6.0 g, 28.8 mmol) was dissolved in ethanolic HCl (250 ml) and allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 week. The solvent was evaporated and the residue dissolved in dry dichloromethane, cooled in ice, and a solution of benzylamine (50 ml, excess) in dichloromethane added slowly. Cooling was removed and the mixture stirred 25 hours at room temperature, then washed with water and aqueous bicarbonate, dried, and the solvent evaporated. Chromatography (silica gel, 4% methanol in chloroform), conversion to the hydrochloride and crystallisation from ethanol-ether gave the product (0.45 g), m.p. 186-188°C.

30



Found C 68.05, H 5.71, N 11.81

Requires C 67.90, H 5.70, N 11.90

Example 2

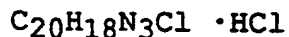
**1-(4-Chlorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

5 A) Preparation of 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone

Substituting 4-chlorobenzyl chloride (6.44 g, 0.04 mol) for benzyl bromide and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 1A gave 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (8.06 g, 82%), m.p. 139-140°C.

B) Preparation of 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

15 To a stirred suspension of benzylamine hydrochloride in dry toluene (10 ml) at 5°C under nitrogen, was added dropwise a solution of 2M trimethylaluminium in toluene (6 ml, 0.012 mol) such that the temperature did not exceed 5°C . The mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and
20 treated with 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (1 g, 0.004 mol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) and left for 3 hours at 65°C. After cooling, the supernatant was decanted off and the residue treated with chloroform. The resulting solid was dissolved in a methanol/silica slurry, the suspension
25 filtered, evaporated, and the residue triturated with ethanol. The resulting solid on recrystallisation from ethanol/ether gave 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.15 g, 10.5%), m.p. 207-209°C.



30 Found C 61.93, H 4.95, N 11.16, Cl 18.18
Requires C 61.86, H 4.93, N 10.82, Cl 18.26

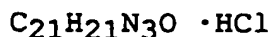
Example 3**1-(2-Methylbenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

5 A) Preparation of 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone

Substituting 2-methylbenzyl bromide (7.4g ,0.04 mol) for
benzyl bromide and using corresponding molar proportions of
the other reagents in example 1A gave 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-
10 cyano-2-pyridone (6.45g ,73%), m.p. 140-141°C.

B) Preparation of 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-
2-pyridone hydrochloride

15 Benzylamine hydrochloride (1.06 g, 0.006 mol) was suspended
in dry toluene to which 2M trimethylaluminium in toluene
(2.9 ml, 0.006 mol) was added dropwise at 5°C under
nitrogen. After allowing to reach 50°C, the mixture was
treated with 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (1.35 g,
20 0.006 mol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) and left for 16
hours. After cooling, the mixture was poured onto a
chloroform/silica slurry, washed with chloroform and then
methanol. The methanol wash was evaporated and the residue
partitioned between 2N NaOH/chloroform. The organic layer
25 was separated, evaporated and distilled at 100°C (0.02 mm
Hg). The residue was triturated with ethanol, causing
crystallisation of unreacted cyanopyridone, which was
filtered off. The filtrate was treated with ethanolic HCl
to form crystals of 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-(benzylamidino)-2-
30 pyridone hydrochloride (0.65 g, 29%), m.p. 230-231°C.



Found C 68.63, H 6.09, N 11.73, Cl 9.62

Requires C 68.56, H 6.03, N 11.42, Cl 9.64

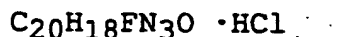
Example 4**1-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

5 A) Preparation of 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone

Substituting 4-fluorobenzyl chloride (5 g, 0.04 mol) for
benzyl bromide and using corresponding molar proportions of
the other reagents in example 1A gave 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-3-
10 cyano-2-pyridone (2.38 g, 26%), m.p. 118-120°C.

B) Preparation of 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-
2-pyridone hydrochloride

15 Substituting 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (1.36 g,
0.006 mol) for 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone and
using the corresponding molar proportions of the other
reagents in example 3B gave 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-3-(N-
benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.83 g, 35%) from
20 ethanolic hydrogen chloride/ether, m.p. 186-187°C.



Found C 64.29, H 5.33, N 11.41, Cl 9.53

Requires C 64.60, H 5.15, N 11.30, Cl 9.53

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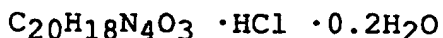
Example 5**1-(4-Nitrobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

A) Preparation of 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone

30 Substituting 4-nitrobenzyl bromide (10 g, 0.08 mol) for
benzyl bromide and using corresponding molar proportions of
the other reagents in example 1A gave 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3-
cyano-2-pyridone (18.98 g, 93%), m.p. 148-150°C.

B) Preparation of 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

Substituting 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (1 g, 0.004 mol) for 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 2B gave 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.15 g, 10%), m.p. 188-190°C.



10	Found	C 59.50, H 4.76, N 13.76, Cl 8.82
	Requires	C 59.59, H 4.86, N 13.90, Cl 8.84

Example 6

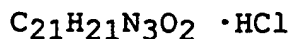
15 1-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

A) Preparation of 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone

Substituting 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (3.13 g, 0.02 mol) for benzyl bromide and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 1A gave 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (1.49 g, 31%), m.p. 132-133°C.

25 B) Preparation of 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

Substituting 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (1.49 g, 0.006 mol) for 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 2B gave 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.24 g, 10%), m.p. 218-220°C



Found	C 65.33, H 5.76, N 10.83, Cl 9.16
Requires	C 65.71, H 5.78, N 10.95, Cl 9.24

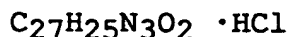
Example 7**1-(4-Benzyloxybenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

5 A) Preparation of 4-(benzyloxybenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone

Substituting 4-benzyloxybenzyl chloride (5 g, 0.02 mol) for
benzyl bromide and using corresponding molar proportions of
the other reagents in example 1A gave 1-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-
10 3-cyano-2-pyridone (6.56 g, 93%), m.p. 109-110°C.

B) Preparation of 1-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-3-(N-benzyl-
amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

15 Substituting 1-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone
(4.74 g, 0.015 mol) for 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-
pyridone and using corresponding molar proportions of the
other reagents in example 3B gave 1-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-3-
(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (1.22 g, 17%)
20 from ethanolic hydrogen chloride/ether, m.p. 208-209°C.



Found C 70.50, H 5.70, N 9.14, Cl 7.71

Requires C 70.32, H 5.75, N 9.08, Cl 7.78

25

Example 8**1-(2,6-Dichlorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**A) Preparation of 1-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-
30 pyridone

Substituting 2,6-dichlorobenzyl bromide for benzyl bromide
(5 g, 0.04 mol) and using corresponding molar proportions of
the other reagents in example 1A gave 1-(2,6-dichloro-
35 benzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (5.0 g, 44%), m.p. 181-182°C.

B) Preparation of 1-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

Substituting 1-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone (1.67 g, 0.006 mol) for 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 3B gave 1-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.09 g, 4%) from ethanolic hydrogen chloride/ether, m.p. 179-180°C.

10 $C_{20}H_{17}N_3Cl_2O \cdot 1.2HCl \cdot 0.17H_2O$
Found C 55.22, H 4.10, N 9.48, Cl 25.80
Requires C 55.47, H 4.31, N 9.70, Cl 26.19

Example 9

15 1-(2-Methylbenzyl)-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

Substituting 2-methylbenzylamine hydrochloride (0.95 g, 0.006 mol) for benzylamine hydrochloride and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 3B gave 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.33 g, 14%) from ethanolic hydrogen chloride/ether, m.p. 212-213°C.

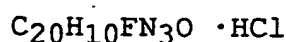
25 $C_{22}H_{23}N_3O \cdot HCl$
Found C 68.75, H 6.42, N 10.95, Cl 9.23
Requires C 69.19, H 6.33, N 11.00, Cl 9.28

Example 10

30 1-Benzyl-3-(N-(4-fluorobenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

4-Fluorobenzylamine hydrochloride (1.37 g, 0.0085 mol) was suspended in dry toluene to which 2M trimethylaluminium in toluene (4.5 ml, 0.0085 mol) was added dropwise at 5°C under nitrogen. After allowing to reach 50°C, the mixture was treated with 1-benzyl-3-cyano-2-pyridone (1.8 g, 0.0085 mol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) and left for 16 hours. After cooling, the mixture was poured onto a chloroform/silica

slurry, washed with chloroform and then methanol. The methanol wash was evaporated and the residue partitioned between 2N NaOH and chloroform. The organic layer was separated, evaporated and distilled at 100°C (0.02 mm Hg).
5 The residue was triturated with ethanol causing crystallisation of unreacted cyanopyridone, which was filtered off. The filtrate was treated with ethanolic hydrogen chloride to form crystals of 1-benzyl-3-(N-(4-fluorobenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.33 g,
10 10%), m.p. 199-200°C.



Found C 64.65, H 5.19, N 11.38, Cl 9.53

Requires C 64.60, H 5.15, N 11.30, Cl 9.53

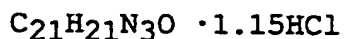
15

Example 11

1-Benzyl-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

Substituting 2-methylbenzylamine hydrochloride (1.34 g, 0.0085 mol) for 4-fluorobenzylamine hydrochloride and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 10 gave 1-benzyl-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.47 g, 15%) from ethanolic hydrogen chloride/ether, m.p. 155-156°C.

25



Found C 67.26, H 5.98, N 11.30, Cl 10.53

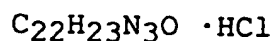
Requires C 67.56, H 5.98, N 11.26, Cl 10.92

Example 12

30 1-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

Substituting 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (2.8 g, 0.012 mol) for 1-benzyl-3-cyano-2-pyridone and using
35 corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 11 gave 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.28 g, 6%) from ethanolic hydrogen chloride/ether, m.p. 182-183°C.

- 17 -



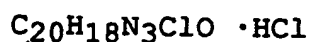
Found C 66.29, H 6.08, N 10.54, Cl 9.03

Requires C 66.41, H 6.08, N 10.56, Cl 8.91

5

Example 13**1-Benzyl-3-(N-(4-chlorobenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

4-Chlorobenzylamine hydrochloride (2.5 g, 0.014 mol) was
10 suspended in dry toluene to which 2M trimethylaluminium in
toluene (7 ml, 0.014 mol) was added dropwise at 5°C under
nitrogen. After allowing to reach 50°C, the mixture was
treated with 1-benzyl-3-cyano-2-pyridone (1 g, 0.0047 mol)
in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) and left for 16 hours. After
15 cooling, the supernatant was decanted off and the residue
treated with chloroform. This caused formation of a solid
which was dissolved in a methanol/silica slurry. The
suspension was filtered, evaporated and triturated with
ethanol, causing crystallization of 1-benzyl-(N-(4-chloro-
20 benzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.15 g, 10.5%),
m.p. 207-209°C.



Found C 61.46, H 4.85, N 10.83, Cl 18.57

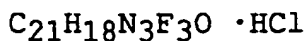
Requires C 61.87, H 4.93, N 10.82, Cl 18.26

25

Example 14**1-Benzyl-3-(N-(4-trifluoromethylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

30 Substituting 4-trifluoromethylbenzylamine hydrochloride
(1.26 g, 0.06 mol) for 4-fluorobenzylamine hydrochloride and
using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents
in example 10 gave 1-benzyl-3-(N-(4-trifluoromethyl-
benzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.32 g, 13%) from
35 ethanolic hydrogen chloride/ether, m.p. 179-180°C.

- 18 -



Found C 59.42, H 4.68, N 9.72, Cl 8.41

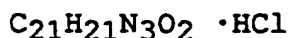
Requires C 59.79, H 4.54, N 9.96, Cl 8.40

5

Example 15**1-Benzyl-3-(N-(4-methoxybenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

Substituting 4-methoxybenzylamine hydrochloride (1.47 g,
10 0.0085 mol) for 4-fluorobenzylamine hydrochloride and using
corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in
example 10 gave 1-benzyl-3-(N-(4-methoxybenzyl)amidino)-2-
pyridone hydrochloride (0.31 g, 9.5%) from ethanolic
hydrogen chloride/ether, m.p. 175-176°C.

15



Found C 65.51, H 5.84, N 11.02, Cl 9.18

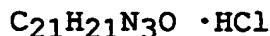
Requires C 65.71, H 5.78, N 10.95, Cl 9.24

Example 16

20

**1-Benzyl-3-(N-(4-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

Substituting 4-methylbenzylamine hydrochloride (0.95 g,
0.006 mol) for 4-fluorobenzylamine hydrochloride and using
25 corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in
example 10 gave 1-benzyl-3-(N-(4-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-
pyridone hydrochloride (0.16 g, 7%) from ethanolic hydrogen
chloride/ether, m.p. 193-194°C.



30

Found C 68.26, H 6.03, N 11.39, Cl 9.77

Requires C 68.56, H 6.03, N 11.42, Cl 9.64

Example 17

35

**1-(4-Methylbenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

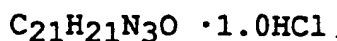
A) 1-(4-Methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone

Substituting 4-methylbenzyl bromide (7.4 g, 0.04 mol) for benzyl bromide and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 1A gave 1-(4-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (6.67 g, 73%), m.p. 144-145°C.

5

B) 1-(4-Methylbenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride

10 Benzylamine hydrochloride (1.06 g, 0.006 mol) was suspended in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 ml), to which 2M trimethyl-aluminium in toluene (2.9 ml, 0.006 mol) was added dropwise at 5°C under nitrogen. The mixture was warmed to 50 °C, then treated with 1-(4-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone
15 (1.35 g, 0.006 mol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) and left for 16 hours. After cooling, the mixture was poured onto a chloroform/silica slurry, washed with chloroform and then methanol. The methanol wash was evaporated and the residue partitioned between 2N NaOH and chloroform. The organic
20 layer was separated, evaporated and distilled at 100°C (0.002 mm Hg). The residue was treated with ethanolic hydrogen chloride to form crystals of 1-(4-methylbenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.73 g, 33%), m.p. 209-210°C.



25	Found	C 68.08, H 6.00, N 11.39, Cl 9.91
	Requires	C 68.56, H 6.03, N 11.42, Cl 9.64

Example 18

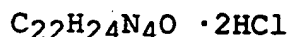
30 1-(4-Dimethylaminobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone dihydrochloride

A) 1-(4-Dimethylaminobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone
Substituting 4-dimethylaminobenzyl chloride (8.5 g, 0.04 mol) for benzyl bromide and using corresponding molar
35 proportions of the other reagents in example 1A gave 1-(4-dimethylamino)-3-cyano-2-pyridone (0.65 g, 6.4%), m.p. 153-155°C.

B) 1-(4-Dimethylaminobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone dihydrochloride

Substituting 4-(dimethylaminobenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone
5 (1.37 g, 0.005 mol) for 1-benzyl-3-cyano-2-pyridone and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 11 gave 1-(4-dimethylaminobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone dihydrochloride (0.2 g, 9.2%), m.p. 210-211°C.

10



Found C 60.17, H 6.10, N 12.64, Cl 15.83

Requires C 60.11, H 6.13, N 12.75, Cl 16.04

Example 19

15

1-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-quinolone hydrochloride

A) 1-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3-cyano-2-quinolone

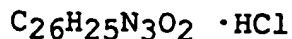
20 To a solution of sodium ethoxide (made from 0.81g of sodium and ethanol) in ethanol (200 ml) was added 3-cyano-2-quinolone (6 g, 0.035 mol) and the mixture stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into diethyl ether (200 ml) and the solid obtained was collected
25 by filtration and air dried. To a slurry of the sodium salt in dimethylformamide (50 ml) was added 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (5 ml, 0.037 mol) and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was poured onto ice/water and the solid obtained was collected
30 by filtration and dried. The solid was purified by flash chromatography using chloroform as eluant. The fractions containing the pure product were combined and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (4.5g, 44%), m.p. 178-180°C.

35

B) 1-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-quinolone hydrochloride.

Substituting 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-cyano-2-quinolone (2 g, 0.0069 mol) for 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 3B gave the title compound

5 (0.12 g, 4.2%). m.p. >250°C.



Found	C 69.80, H 5.91, N 9.46, Cl ⁻ 7.81
Requires	C 69.71, H 5.85, N 9.38, Cl ⁻ 7.91

10

Example 20

1-Benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-quinolone hydrochloride

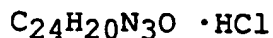
A) 1-Benzyl-3-cyano-2-quinolone

15 To a slurry of sodium hydride (2 g, 0.05 mol) in dimethylformamide (50 ml) was added a slurry of 3-cyano-2-quinolone (8.5 g, 0.05 mol) in dimethylformamide (100 ml) dropwise. On completion of the addition the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes, then benzyl bromide (8.6 g, 0.05
20 mol) was added dropwise keeping the temperature below 20°C using an ice/salt bath. Stirring was continued at room temperature overnight, the mixture was poured onto ice/water (500 ml), and the solid obtained was collected by filtration and dried (8.5 g, 65%), m.p. 193-195°C.

25

B) 1-Benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-quinolone hydrochloride

Substituting 1-benzyl-3-cyano-2-quinolone (2 g, 0.008 mol) for 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone and using
30 corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 3B gave 1-benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-quinolone hydrochloride (0.25 g, 8.8%), m.p. >250°C



Found	C 71.28, H 5.56, N 10.41, Cl ⁻ 8.59
Requires	C 71.55, H 5.25, N 10.43, Cl ⁻ 8.80

35

Example 21

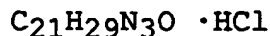
**1-Benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-6-methyl-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

5 A) 1-Benzyl-3-cyano-6-methyl-2-pyridone

To a slurry of sodium hydride (6 g, 0.15 mol) in dimethylformamide (150 ml) was added 6-methyl-3-cyano-2-pyridone (20 g, 0.149 mol) portionwise. On completion of
10 the addition the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes, warming to 40°C to dissolve the pyridone, then cooled to below 20°C and benzyl bromide (17.2 ml, 0.145 mol) added dropwise. Stirring was continued overnight, the mixture was poured onto ice/water and extracted with diethyl
15 ether (3x200 ml). The ether extracts were combined, dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography using chloroform as eluant. Fractions containing the product were combined and evaporated under
20 reduced pressure to give an oil, which crystallized on addition of hexane. The solid was collected by filtration to give the title compound (13.8 g, 41%), m.p. 101-103°C.

25 B) 1-Benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-6-methyl-2-pyridone
hydrochloride

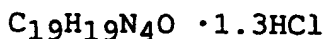
Substituting 1-benzyl-3-cyano-6-methyl-2-pyridone (2 g, 0.009 mol) for 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents
30 in example 3B gave the title compound (0.72 g, 22%), m.p. 183-185°C.



Found	C 68.35, H 5.98, N 11.49, Cl ⁻ 9.47
Requires	C 68.56, H 6.03, N 11.42, Cl ⁻ 9.64

Example 22**1-Benzyl-3-(N-(N-phenyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride**

- 5 A stirred solution of phenylhydrazine (1.5 g, 14 mmol) in dry THF (20 ml) was treated at 0°C with a 1.0M solution of dimethylaluminium chloride in hexane (14.4 ml, 14.4 mmol). When effervescence ceased, a solution of 1-benzyl-3-cyano-2-pyridone (1.0 g, 4.8 mmol) in dry THF (20 ml) was added and
10 the mixture warmed to 40°C, then poured onto a silica gel/chloroform slurry. Non-polar materials were removed by washing the gel with chloroform. The product was eluted with methanol, which was evaporated and the residue recrystallised from an isopropyl alcohol/ether mixture to
15 give the title compound as an orange/yellow solid (90 mg, 5%) m.p. 185-6°C.



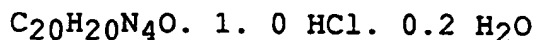
Found	C 61.98, H 5.21, N 15.10
Requires	C 62.38, H 5.32, N 15.32

20

Example 23**1-Benzyl-3-(N-(N-methyl-N-phenyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride**

- 25 Substituting 1-methyl-1-phenylhydrazine hydrochloride (0.95g, 0.006 mol) for benzylamine hydrochloride and using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 3B gave 1-benzyl-3-(N-(N-methyl-N-phenyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride (0.18g, 8%), m.p. 147-149°C.

30



Found	C 64.51, H 5.70, N 15.22, Cl 9.41
Requires	C 64.49, H 5.79, N 15.04, Cl 9.51

Example 24

**1-Benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-5-methyl-2-pyridone
hydrochloride**

5 A) 1-Benzyl-3-cyano-5-methyl-2-pyridone

To a solution of sodium ethoxide (prepared from 1.37g of sodium and ethanol) in ethanol (200 ml) was added 3-cyano-5-methyl-2-pyridone (8.0g, 0.06 mol) and the mixture stirred
10 overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into ether (200 ml) and the solid obtained collected by filtration and air dried. A slurry of the sodium salt in dimethylformamide (100 ml) was treated with benzyl bromide (10.2g, 0.06 mol) and the reaction mixture stirred at room
15 temperature overnight. The reaction was poured into ice/water and the solid collected by filtration, washed with a little ether and dried to give 1-benzyl-3-cyano-5-methyl-2-pyridone (11.75g, 88%), m.p. 179-182°C.

20 B) 1-Benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-5-methyl-2-pyridone hydrochloride.

Substituting 1-benzyl-3-cyano-5-methyl-2-pyridone (2.0g, 0.009 mol) for 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-cyano-2-pyridone and
25 using corresponding molar proportions of the other reagents in example 3B gave 1-benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-5-methyl-2-pyridone hydrochloride (1.71g, 52%). m.p. 155-156°C.



Found	C 67.97, H 6.00, N 11.21, Cl 9.48
30 Requires	C 68.56, H 6.03, N 11.42, Cl 9.64

Biological Data.**H⁺K⁺ATPase Activity.**

5 The effects of a single high concentration (100 µM) of a compound of structure (I) on K-stimulated ATPase activity in lyophilised gastric vesicles was determined. Preferred compounds of structure (I) were also tested over a range of concentrations to determine IC₅₀ values.

10

(i) **Preparation of lyophilised gastric vesicles (H/K-ATPase).**

15 Lyophilised gastric vesicles were prepared from pig fundic mucosa after the method of Keeling et. al. (Biochem. Pharmacol., 34, 2967, 1985).

(ii) **K⁺-stimulated ATPase activity.**

20 K⁺-stimulated ATPase activity was determined at 37°C in the presence of the following : 10 mM Pipes/Tris buffer pH 7.0, 2 mM MgSO₄, 1 mM KCl, 2 mM Na₂ATP and 3-6 µg protein/ml lyophilised gastric vesicles. After incubation for 30 minutes, the inorganic phosphate
25 hydrolysed from ATP was determined by the method of Yoda and Hokin (Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 40, 880, 1970).

30 Compounds of structure (I) were dissolved in dimethylsulphoxide which up to the highest concentration used had no effect on K⁺-stimulated ATPase activity.

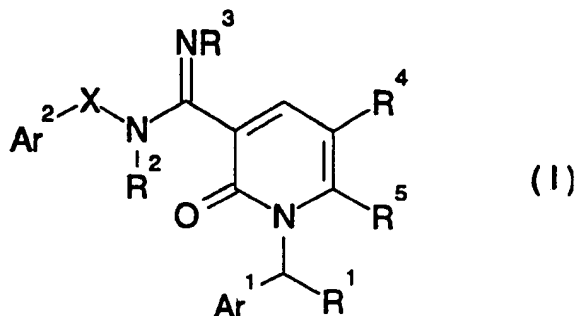
35 The effect of the highest concentration of each compound of structure (I) on the recovery of a standard amount of inorganic phosphate was also determined.

Results

The compounds of examples 1 to 23 had IC₅₀ values of less than 20 μ M.

Claims:

1. A compound of structure (I):



in which

Ar¹ is an optionally substituted phenyl ring;

Ar² is an optionally substituted phenyl ring;

10 R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;

R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;

R³ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;

R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and are each hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl or C₁₋₄alkylAr¹, or R⁴ and R⁵ together form a

15 group (CH=CH)₂; and

X is CH₂ or NR⁶ in which R⁶ is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl or a salt thereof.

- 20 2. A compound according to claim 1 in which Ar¹ is phenyl, X is CH₂ and Ar² is phenyl.

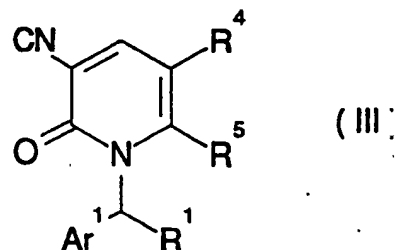
3. A compound according to claim 2 in which R¹ to R³ are all hydrogen.

- 25 4. A compound according to claim 1 which is:
 1-benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride;
 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
 hydrochloride;
 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
 30 hydrochloride;
 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
 hydrochloride;

- 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride; 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-
pyridone hydrochloride;
- 1-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
5 hydrochloride;
- 1-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride;
- 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride;
- 10 1-benzyl-3-(N-(4-fluorobenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride;
- 1-benzyl-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride;
- 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
15 hydrochloride;
- 1-benzyl-3-(N-(4-chlorobenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride;
- 1-benzyl-3-(N-(4-trifluoromethylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride;
- 20 1-benzyl-3-(N-(4-methoxybenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride;
- 1-benzyl-3-(N-(4-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
hydrochloride;
- 1-(4-methylbenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
25 hydrochloride;
- 1-(4-dimethylaminobenzyl)-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-pyridone
dihydrochloride;
- 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-(N-(2-methylbenzyl)amidino)-2-
quinolone hydrochloride;
- 30 1-benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-2-quinolone hydrochloride;
- 1-benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-6-methyl-2-pyridone
hydrochloride;
- 1-benzyl-3-(N-(N-phenyl)amidino)-2-pyridone hydrochloride;
- 1-benzyl-3-(N-(N-methyl-N-phenyl)amidino)-2-pyridone
35 hydrochloride; or
- 1-benzyl-3-(N-benzylamidino)-5-methyl-2-pyridone
hydrochloride.

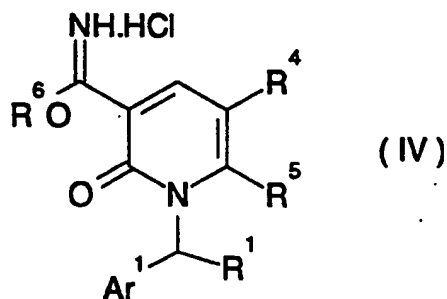
5. A process for preparing a compound according to claim 1 which comprises:

- a) for compounds in which X is CH₂ and R³ is hydrogen,
 5 reaction of a compound of structure (II) with a compound of structure (III):



- 10 in which Ar¹, Ar², R¹, R², R⁴ and R⁵ are as described for structure (I); or

- b) for compounds in which X is CH₂ and R³ is hydrogen,
 reaction of a compound of structure (IV) with a compound of
 15 structure (II):



- in which
 20 Ar¹ and R¹, R⁴ and R⁵ are as described for structure (I),
 and R⁶ is C₁₋₄alkyl.

6. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound
 according to any one of claims 1 to 4 or a pharmaceutically
 25 acceptable salt thereof, in association with a
 pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

7. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 for use in therapy, in particular as gastric acid secretion inhibitors.

5 8. A compound of structure (III) as described in claim 5.

 9. A compound of structure (IV) as described in claim 5.

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.Cl. 5 C07D213/78; C07D215/54; A61K31/44; A61K31/47

II. FIELDS SEARCHEDMinimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System

Classification Symbols

Int.Cl. 5

C07D ; A61K

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched⁸**III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹**

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	US,A,3 299 081 (MERCK & CO., INC.) 17 January 1967 see the whole document ---	5
A	EP,A,0 339 768 (SMITHKLINE BECKMAN INTERCREDIT B.V.) 2 November 1989 see claims 1,4-6; examples ---	1,6,7
A	US,A,4 284 768 (A.A. SANTILLI) 18 August 1981 see the whole document ---	1,6,7
X,P	EP,A,0 500 297 (FISONS PLC) 26 August 1992 see claim 1; examples 1-3 ---	8
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¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

07 APRIL 1993

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

29. 04. 93

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

P. BOSMA

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category °	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
X	US,A,4 028 084 (P.J. McNULTY ET AL.) 7 June 1977 see example XIIIb ---	8
X	TETRAHEDRON, (INCL. TETRAHEDRON REPORTS) vol. 36, no. 6, 1980, OXFORD GB pages 785 - 789 F.M. MORACCI ET AL. 'Covalent adducts from 1,3-disubstituted pyridinium salts and pyridine' see compound 7b ---	8
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 95, no. 13, 28 September 1981, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 115245n, W.H. GUENDEL ET AL. 'Pseudobases from quinolinium salts and alkoxides.' page 675 ; see CAS RN 78860-04-5 & ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR NATURFORSCHUNG, TEIL B: ANORGANISCHE CHEMIE, ORGANISCHE CHEMIE. vol. 36B, no. 6, 1981, TüBINGEN DE pages 745 - 749 -----	8

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 9300175
SA 70683

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
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The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

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